

DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—The men ordered to strike in New York yesterday failed to do so. Disastrous floods are reported from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. The Bulgarian revolution struck the town of Louisville, O., yesterday. The steamer Waterbury came in collision with a schooner on Long Island Sound, and was badly battered. A fast train is to be put on between New York and Southern California. O'Neill, the "boodie" New York is uneasy about the cholera, fearing it will reach the latter city. A call has been issued for a meeting of the Board of Health. The President has vetoed the dependent parents pension bill. Silver in New York, 101 1/2.

EDGAR.—General Boulanger is preparing to march on Paris. The French politician, is dead. Russia has ordered a fleet to Japan. The Bulgarian revolution has aroused angry discussion in England. The demands of the striking miners at Aland, Lancashire, have been conceded. Silver in London, 49 1/2.

PACIFIC COAST.—The bids for Stockton's new Court-house were rejected. Deep snow reported from the mountains. Tehama wants an iron bridge across the river. The Truckee Lumber Company will erect a sawmill near Astoria, O. Paul Giamontini dropped dead near Haverfield. A Union Industrial Convention is to meet at Petaluma. Geo. Messner shot Frederick Muller and his wife at San Francisco last evening. The Supreme Court has decided not to remove to Sacramento.

JUDICIAL CHANGES PROPOSED.

Constitutional revolutions should be promoted only when great necessity leaves the people no other choice. Unsettling of the organic act is to be deprecated, for out of the stability of our fundamental laws, and the non-liability of change in statutes, grows respect for the laws. But it may be accepted that we are to enter upon another constitutional revolution—not an upheaval, but a patchwork change of the fundamental law. The want of symmetry in the Constitution of 1879 was made apparent with the earliest effort to erect legislation upon it. Its disproportion to the needs of the State have become more and more obvious as its creaking machinery has been operated. We have already several times voted upon amendments to it, with more or less improvement. In time we will be able to whip it into a form proportionate to the requirements of our civilization. With all its faults, it has merits, and many of them, for its project was in some respects in a right direction, despite its radical defects and vain over-reaching. So far as it relates to the judicial branch of the Government, it is confessed to be weak, faulty and in absolute need of reformation. Some of the judicial experiments it attempted have completely failed. It certainly has lowered the standard of the Superior bench, and we take it that no well-informed member of the bar, speaking with frankness, will attempt to deny this proposition, since it is notorious that the changes it effected have not stimulated legal minds of the best order, as a rule, to aspire to judicial honors in that direction. Of course, to this, as to all experimental laws, there are exceptions, but the Superior bench has not generally commanded either the ability or respect which characterized the old District bench. Probably it will improve, however, and in time this branch of judicial service will attain rank commensurate with its importance to our system, but, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, it is evident that there must be speedy reformation.

The Bar Association of San Francisco has outlined reforms and has presented them to the Legislature. It is understood that these reforms have the approval of the present administration, and that the members are able to judge of the defects of the judicial system. It is proposed that the bench shall, as now, consist of seven members, but instead of the people electing a Chief Justice, he shall be chosen by the Judges from among themselves. Two Justices in either department may render judgment; at present the concurrence of three is necessary. This provision it is believed will enable the business of the Court to be more expeditiously transacted, by dividing the labor. The Supreme Court Commission is to be recognized in the Constitution, and thus remove all the doubts now involving its existence. It is to continue for four years, and is to have all the powers possessed by a department, but no judicial functions are to be conferred upon a Commissioner except when sitting in the Commission. At present the Commissioners are little more than Secretaries to the Court, and all their acts must be reviewed and approved by the Court. The proposed change is a greatly needed one. The term of office is to remain as now, but some change is provided for the allotment of short and long term. It is specified that when five of the Justices certify to the Governor that any one of the Justices is unable permanently to discharge his mental or physical duties, the office shall become vacant, and the incompetent Justice shall be retired on a salary of \$200 a month for the remainder of his term. This is also a wise provision, and is in the direction of inviting the best talent to the bench, by assurance of support for the full term for which elected. At present no method is provided for removing an incompetent Justice. In filling vacancies the Governor is to appoint for the remainder of the unexpired term, not as now, until the next general election. This is right suggestion and will enable the Governor to induce better men to abandon private practice and fill vacancies. It is finally proposed to amend the law so as to increase the salaries of the Justices from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year, and to allow the Commissioners a like salary for the four years the Commission is to be continued. Coming down to the Superior Judges, the Association advises that their salaries be increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and that in San Francisco, Alameda, San Joaquin, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, Yuba and Sutter, Sacramento, Butte, Nevada and Sonoma,

they shall receive \$6,000 each, instead of \$4,000 each, as at present.

These propositions commend themselves. It seems scarcely necessary to point out their strength and justice. If we would increase the working capacity of the Supreme Court we must make the Commission a department level with the other departments of the Court, until the accumulated business of the Court is discharged. If we would have upon the bench the best ability, we must pay a price equal or superior to that which the competent lawyer can earn at the bar, and commensurate with the high importance of the office filled. We recall the fact that in the Constitutional Convention there were those who maintained that a Justice of the Court should receive no higher wage than the laborer, and we doubt not the places could be filled at \$250 a day, or even less, but the prejudice and character of a bench so constituted would be more than a curiosity in the history of the judiciary. The scaling down of the salaries of District Judges when the change to Superior Courts was made, has ill-advised, and has, in many counties, borne legitimate fruit, by scaling down also the capacity of the Superior bench. These officers should—at least in the more important counties—be salaried equal in amount with the present salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and thus elevate the character of ability of this branch of the judicial arm of the State Government.

There is one needed amendment to the Constitution that the Bar Association has ignored, probably influenced by the local atmosphere, but which in their souls the members know to be quite as necessary as any of the others—the Supreme Court should be taken off of wheels and located at the seat of government. A clear \$50,000 a year would thus be saved to the State in actual expenses at the lowest possible estimate; but what is far more important, the Court would be almost wholly freed from the annoyance now forced upon it, to its hindrance in regular work, under the original jurisdiction clause of the Constitution. It would at the capital displace of cases far more rapidly and be able, in all probability, to keep abreast of its work, instead of being, as now, over a thousand cases behind it. It would have more time in which to examine cases here than in San Francisco, and be relieved of a multitude of trivial appeals taken now simply because locality makes the Court too easy of access. We believe a majority of the Justices themselves hold these views, and are convinced that sitting at the capital will expedite work and tend to prevent the accumulation of the calendars. As it is now the Sacramento session is a small comedy and practically useless, while the San Francisco session results in overloading the Court and withdrawing the Justices, despite their sincerity, from that devotion to duty so essential to its discharge.

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

The Wright-Abbott irrigation bill proposes district organizations, provides for their government, for raising revenue by taxation within them, and gives the power to invoke the right of eminent domain to enable them to take private property including water and riparian rights. An amendment to exempt vested rights relative to mining water rights, and to prevent any injury to navigation has been made. The abstract merits of the bill we do not now consider, but as a general proposition it is far from affording a solution of the irrigation problem. There should be some system for organization of irrigation districts. Such provision must form a part of any complete irrigation code. But the district organizations must be secondary to a general and symmetrical scheme, which must comprehensively treat the subject of water rights, and the conservation of water courses. What the State needs is a general law providing for due administration and care of all the streams considered together, and treated according to their relation to each other and to the several sections they traverse. Such a system alone can furnish the necessary and substantial groundwork for the erection of irrigation districts. During all the sessions of the Legislatures of the State, we have carefully watched the progress of irrigation efforts. They have resulted in good, for every new effort has added to the sum of public knowledge concerning the question, and the physical facts. That the subject, as a whole, is not yet fully understood even by the representatives from admitted irrigation sections is undeniable, and is the cause of much of the impracticable experimenting projected. Such representatives very clearly comprehend their local needs, and understand the difficulties arising in their several localities. Beyond this very few have progressed. Of course there cannot be evolved by such representatives any general plan, until the whole subject relating to a general system of irrigation and drainage for the whole irrigation and drainage area of the State is laid bare to them. When we arrive at that point we may expect full treatment of the subject. We cannot expect to attain that end except by deliberate and painstaking labors, not possible to a legislative committee within the narrow limits of its existence, with its attention divided by the claims of many other subjects. Having the irrigation and drainage data now gathered, we can approach the end logically only by its deliberate and exhaustive examination, arrangement and comprehensive application. Any haste, without such treatment, means only waste, discouragement of agricultural interests and delay in establishing the general and permanent system that is so greatly needed, and which every well-wisher of the State must desire to see speedily agreed upon. In the Sacramento valley the subject is of less interest in its irrigation aspect than in its intimate relation to reclamation, debris and river navigation questions. These are inseparably connected with any general system, and it can, therefore, only be best treated by the Legislature, after a commission, chosen solely because of its fitness for the task, has examined the testimony, that has been accumulated at great cost and after extended research, and has formulated plans upon which legislation can wisely build. Such a commission should be composed of practical business men, aided by legal, agricultural and scientific coadjutors. We have heard of no reason advanced that leads us to modify the original judgment we made that such a body should be erected. It is the only way to lift the irrigation question out of the slough of contention; it is the speediest method for the settlement of the general subject of conservation of streams all over the State. For the whole State is vitally interested

in this matter, and no local interests or needs can rise superior to the general concern.

TWO GOOD BILLS TO KILL.

Assembly bill 55 (proposed as amended) that manufacturers shall conspicuously stamp and label all their products with their names, the names of those who have partly made them, the place where made, and the number of the building if in a city. Moreover, every one who sells these products must conspicuously expose to view the stamp or label. For false labeling and for failing to stamp or label, offenders are to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, as may be by those who, selling the goods, fail to expose the stamp or label to view. A premium is offered to informers who reveal violations of the proposed law. The measure was introduced originally to reach Chinese manufacturers, but as the law must be general it will, if adopted, apply to all classes. Assembly bill 332 requires the date of packing stamped on all manufactured goods, or their packages. How will these measures operate—conceding the desirability of being able to identify Chinese products? The manufacturers for export—prunes, raisins, canned fruits, smoked and canned salmon, and a host of other products—would be seriously injured by such stamping or labeling. In many cases it would amount to absolute embargo upon export. In the case of salmon-packing, fifty ninety per cent for export, and to stamp the packages as demanded would prohibit their sale in many markets abroad, or no earthly good here, and in no wise promote the anti-Chinese sentiment. The smaller classes of goods here maintain the business mainly by sale of unlabeled packages to the larger establishments. To shut these out, as the bill would, would be to cut off one of the avenues through which growers of fruit dispose of their products in many localities throughout the State. These small canners, if forced to label their goods, could not deal with the large concerns. They have not the means to establish themselves in the Eastern markets, or to "carry over" their own goods. Blot out the small canners, and the interior markets will be affected injuriously, for producers will be driven to the few localities where there are large manufacturers. These small canners put up only the products of their immediate section, and do not pack "full lines." But a "full line" is needed when an Eastern order is sought, and hence it is desirable for the large dealers to be able to give these small "packs," grade them and label them uniformly according to quality. In no other way is it possible to market these goods with satisfactory results, for the Eastern buyer will not take an invoice of mixed brands, of necessity unknown to him.

As to the second bill, it is clear that date packages of manufacturers is to give them fictitious value. For age is not, as has been shown in the case of canned fruits, a sign of deterioration. It is said that some fruits really improve by age in cans or jars. Eastern goods come to us without date labels; to date ours would be to discriminate against ourselves and in favor of Eastern goods. Such a stamp would raise the price of canned goods, as it would increase the risk of carrying old-date stock—so in this, as in most cases of interference with commercial laws, the consumer would suffer. Neither the date-stamp bill nor the label bill, as laws, aid consumers in determining the character or quality of the goods. Either bill would tend to restrict manufacture to actual orders, for retail purchases would buy cautiously here and abroad, and hence the bills, besides tending to put canning into the hands of a few strong persons, may be said to strike directly at the fruit-growing industry, and especially the small fruit-growers, raisin-dryers and prune-curers. If the Legislature is disposed to handicap fruit and grape-growing and curing, limit canning, give our products a suspicious character and reduce home consumption of home products, it should pass these bills, or either of them.

GAMBLING LAWS.
At the very time when San Francisco is passing new stringent ordinances to suppress gaming, and the police are active in arresting gamblers and breaking up lottery agencies; at the very time when the press of San Francisco is denouncing gaming and urging enforcement of the laws, certain members of the Legislature are striving to put a law upon the statute book licensing gambling. True, they propose to submit the question to a vote of the people in cities and towns, on petition of one-fourth of the electors. But this is simply a concession to the vicious and criminal elements. It is frankly admitting that if the lower stratum of society desires to project the question of gaming and political elections it shall have that privilege. Such a policy might as well be applied to all penal laws as to that against the vice of gambling. Under it what a state of turmoil we would be in, to be sure. The Legislature, by the proposed act, really says "gaming is vicious, is antagonistic to public morals and debasing in all its influences—but if the vicious element can secure one-fourth of the electors by any means to petition for a vote upon the question of licensing this vice, the people shall be compelled to pass upon it at the polls." This is simply an evasion of duty. When the Legislature confesses gaming to be an evil, it cuts from under its own feet every possible excuse for temporizing with the vice.

The San Francisco press is just now particularly vigorous in expression upon the subject of dynamic bomb throwing—and it is gratifying to note the fact. But the press is making a good deal of unnecessary pother over the case of the aged socialistic crank, Hodges. His was an atrocious attempt to destroy life and it deserves the gallows and a speedy rope. But he fell into the clutches of the officers in spite of themselves. In a measure to cover the passivity of the community for weeks past, in the face of the most infamous of bomb throwing upon the thronged highways of the city by shrewd dynamite conspirators, and which unaccountable quiescence unquestionably encouraged Hodges to his fiendish attempt, the officers and press are making the most out of his case. But there is nothing to indicate that he was in any way connected with the street railway dynamite, though doubtless he is of that school of murderers. They remain undiscovered, safe from the grip of the law, and free to renew their murderous assaults. Nor does it appear that the people care. Take a handful of dried peas, and you have a dynamite bomb, and they stand still and cool enough not to burn the patient; then place the feet in that water and you have a dynamite bomb, and they stand still and cool enough not to burn the patient. It is said to be opposed to both of the fisheries retaliation bills.

invoking the thunders of the law, and Senator Vrooman has amiably complied with the request. Beyond this, it really appears as if San Francisco rather enjoys the notoriety of nursing in her bosom a nest of "all alive" simon-pure dynamites, and reveals in that fact that London Chicago and St. Petersburg have no monopoly of that article.

This community constitutes the political man, under our system. "We are members of a body, of the body and for the body." What is best for that body should determine the rule of action on the part of the political man—that which we call the community. That some of its members do not obey the law against gaming cannot, therefore, excuse the infliction upon the community of the ills of free gambling. Yet this is what the Legislature proposes. A State is in duty bound to promote public morality; as much so as to conserve peace and order. No real moral status is ever maintained upon a substructure of vice, and if we legalize gambling we attack the impossible task. Legalizing the gaming, and we illustrate the maxim that puzzled Christian and which Greatheart explained. While one sweated with the exertion of pouring water upon the fire only to see it blaze the more, there stood behind the grate another pouring on oil. It is proposed that the State should do precisely this: Permit municipalities to pour oil upon the fire in defiance of the moral sentiment at large that seeks to quench the flames.

The Assembly made a grave mistake when it killed the retraction libel bill. It provided simply for opportunity on the part of a newspaper publisher to retract before suit for libel. It seemed no man of any right—in fact it proposed to enlarge the rights of men by securing to them retraction in the same avenues through which libel may be projected. It neither narrowed nor enlarged the liberty of the press. The substance of the law is to discourage litigation and prevent contention. This bill was directly in line, therefore, with the prime object of the law. A retraction in the same columns that made the vehicles of libel is broader, better and more satisfactory compensation than a Court judgment. The man who values his good name seeks nothing but its clearance from slander, and the speediest means to that end best conserve his interests. Other States have tried the retraction law, and not one of them has found reason to abandon it.

The way to "boom" a section is to proceed to do it, not indulge in constant "talk" about preparation. We have been preparing long enough in Sacramento. It is now time to act. If we would not witness the handing over of the prize of permanent commercial greatness to rival localities, we must be up and doing in these matters, and not content to preach doctrine and offer land—there must proceed to fortify faith with coin and coin with energy and determination. If the landed proprietors and business men of Northern and Central California so will it, the necessary funds will be forthcoming and the reward of their sowing will be speedy in coming and marvelous in the aggregate.

Stockton is providing a fund of \$120,000 a year to forward the "boom" for that section—there really seems to be no other word to use than this, that is at once so comprehensive and emphatic: San Jose proposes to make hers \$200,000, and the towns in the south of the San Joaquin valley are likewise organizing, with money back of them, to bring on "booms." What are the capital cities of these lands and possessions in Northern California, and are they not to be taken as a type of the results under all forms of gaming, even though some games may be open to a fairer trial than others? Are they found active in aiding the effort here? What, in short, are we doing that at all compares with the energy exhibited by our neighbors?

How comes it that our Third-street contemporary, which a few short years ago, in the light of the then bitter experiences of the people in promoting lottery schemes, denounced the whole business as immoral, debasing, demoralizing and infamous—despite the fact that the laws were then, as now, here and there evaded—now approves reopening the flood-gates of lottery vice?

A Los Angelian at Loomis.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: After a journey of two weeks through what is commonly called the foot-hills of Central California, I arrived here at Loomis, on the overland this morning, and I really was surprised at the boom this place has had in the last year and a half. Upon my arrival Mr. Morrison, a prince of entertainers, took me in his buggy and drove to the principal place of amusement, and there he said to me: "You are something well worth viewing; but one must go a considerable distance from the station to see them. This place is owned by Mr. Loomis, and he has about eighty acres well under cultivation. In time it will be a valuable piece of land. A big piece of land, and it is now being sold at \$200 an acre, and about to be set out to oranges and almonds. The next is forty or fifty acres owned by Mr. Loomis, and he has about eighty acres well under cultivation. In time it will be a valuable piece of land. 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4p-We have just made a large purchase of these goods, consisting of RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, RED CURRANT and BLACK CURRANT JAM, from a stock of imported goods that was in the hands of a Broker from a Banking Firm. The regular retail prices are 25 cents per can; we have placed them on sale at 20 cents a can; or, \$2 25 per dozen. They are equal to any home-made goods we have ever seen—FRESH—and should meet with prompt sale; it costs more to import them than we are retailing them for.

22 lbs. Golden C Sugar.....	For \$1 00
20 lbs. Extra C Sugar.....	For 1 00
10 lbs. Extra Dry C Sugar.....	For 1 00

NAME.	OFFICE.	OFFICE HOUSES.	RESIDENCE.	TELEPHONE.
Atkinson, F. L.	221 J.	10-10 to 12 A. M. 3:10 to 7:05 P. M.	521 J.	
Baldwin, W. H.	S. E. Cor 24 and K.	10-10 to 12 A. M. 2:10 to 7:05 P. M.	N. E. Cor 24 and K.	
Briggs, W. A.	212 J.	8-10 A. M. 11:10 to 7:05 P. M.	1304 J.	67 and 520
Briggs, Wm. Henry Oswald, 429 J		9-10 to 12 A. M. 1:10 to 4 P. M.	1304 J.	51
Brumie, A. E.	8th and J.	10-10 A. M. to 12 to 4 to 7:05 P. M.	14th and K.	257
Burns, W. R.	24 and K.	10-11 A. M. 1:05 P.	805 H.	
Cochran, W. H.	125 J.	10-9 A. M. 1:05 P. 7:05 P. M.	1109 J.	
Huntington T. B.	425 J.	1:30 to 5:30 P. M. 7 to 8 P. M.	513 13th st.	51 and 108
Kaine, J.	125 J.	9-10 A. M. 1:10 to 4 P. M.	1304 J.	
Magill, Mary J.	627 J.	10 to 11 A. M. 2:10 to 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.	627 J.	

Ostman, I. E.,	62 1/2	9:10 A. M. 1:10 S. 7:10 S. P. M.	1027-0	
*Parkinson, J. H.,	120 1/2	9:10 A. M. 2:20 P. M. 7:10 S. P. M.	1051-1	81 and 168
Simmons, G. L.,	21 1/2	9:10 A. M. 1:10 S. 7:10 S. P. M.	1051-2	81 and 168
Simmons, Junior,	21 1/2	11 A. M. to 12 M. 4:05 to 7:10 S. P. M.	1051-3	81 and 168
Snider, C. A.,	S. W. cor. 21 and K.	9:10 A. M. 2:10 P. M.	1051-4	81 and 168
Dyrell, G. G.,	N. W. cor. 5th and J.	12 M. to 1 P. M. 6:50 to 8 P. M.	1051-5	81 and 168
Vreiler, H.,	31 J.	9:10 A. M. to 12 M. 2:10 to 7:10 S. P. M.	1051-6	81 and 168
White, G. A.,	County Hospital.		1051-7	81 and 168

*No evening hours Sundays. †No afternoon hours Sundays. ‡No evening hours.

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A permanent stop all humors, all running drains upon the system, wherever they occur, preventing inveterate seminal losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, or while at stool, etc., so destructive to mind and body, and cures all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses, restoring Exhausted Vitality, Sexual Decline and Loss of Manhood, however complicated the case may be.

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It perpetually prevents all Unpleasant Loss of the system, and restores to all who have used the Remedy in the past stage of a country which it has been cured.

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